



ASRT  
The Egyptian Academy  
of Scientific Research & Technology  
Council of Mineral Resources  
Specialized Maps Committee



The Ministry of Industry  
& Technology  
Egyptian Geological Survey  
& Mining Authority

NH 35 NH 36  
Sheet No. I Sheet No. II  
**Explanatory Note**  
**The Metallogenic Map of Egypt**  
Scale 1:1,000,000

NG 35 NG 36  
Sheet No. III Sheet No. IV  
**The Egyptian Geological  
Survey and Mining Authority**

Cairo - 2001

Fig 2: Simplified Legend For The Precambrian Terrane (After Takla & Hussein, 1995)

UNCONFORMITY			
PRECAMBRIAN	c	CONTINENTAL MARGIN AND INTRAPLATE ROCKS: Alkali feldspar granites (G3 granites - Younger Granites)	Nb, Ta, Sn, W, Ma, Be, F
	b	Calc-alkaline, weakly deformed granitoids (G2 granites - Younger Granites)	Ba, U, Th
	g	Gabbro-peridotite intrusive (Younger Gabbro)	Ti, Fe (V)
	h	Molasse sediments (Hammamat Clastics)	
	d	Andesite-dacite-rhyolite (Dokhan Volcanics)	Cu, Au (Porphyry) Imp. por
	a	Diorite-tonalite-granodiorite (G1 granites -Older Granites)	Au
Pan - African	o	OPHIOLITIC MELANGE AND ISLAND ARC ASSOCIATION: Mainly metasedimentary matrix comprising blocks of meta- ultramafites, metagabbros, mafic metavolcanics, and felsic metavolcanics.	(BIF), (Cu-Pb-Zn), Au, Cr, Talc. Mag, Asb, Ver, Emerald, Corundum
	gn	OLD CONTINENTAL CRUST: Gneisses, migmatites, amphibolites, and high grade schists.	Gneisses, (BIF)
Pre Pan - African			

# Fig 3

## Simplified Legend For Phanerozoic Sedimentary Rock Units

### EXPLANATION

#### QUATERNARY

Holocene

**Qsd**

Sand dunes

**Qns**

Nile silt, cultivated

**Qsb**

Sabkha and salt crust

**Qon**

Older Nile sediments: gravels, and conglomerate, with sand and silt

### METALLOGENY

K, Na, WS.

"Eg. Alab" - Trav  
Beach and alluvial  
placers, silica glass

"Eg. Alab" - Trav

Pb & Zn, Mn, Ba

Pb & Zn, S, K,  
Mn, Ba, Gyp, Sr

Pb

Undivided Quaternary - wadi, playa and spring deposits in the south Western Desert; gravels in patches topping middle-latitude limestone plateaux; raised coral reefs and gravel terraces along the Red Sea coastal zone, Gulf of Suez, and Gulf of 'Aqabah, beach placers along the northern coast, alluvial placers in wadis

Pleistocene and younger - Coastal bars of oolitic limestone west of Alexandria, with main development in the Arabs Gulf area.

#### TERTIARY

Pliocene - Oolitic limestone along the coastal areas of the north Western Desert; sandstone with chalky limestone and gypsum north of Wadi an Natrun; porcelaneous limestone with chert in Cairo-Suez district; limestone and coquina beds along the northern part of the Nile Valley; red breccia with limestone lithoclasts, conglomerate and finer siliciclastics along the Nile in Upper Egypt; siliciclastics, bioclastics and reefal beds along the Red Sea coastal zone.

Post Miocene (undifferentiated) - Light-coloured, continental to lacustrine sandstone with root marks; yellow siltstone and limestone with borings and gastropods, type locality foot hills of the southwest tip of al Qattarah depression. To the south it is patchy but occasionally extensive, and truncating Cretaceous to Eocene rocks.

Upper Miocene - Sandstone and/or arenaceous carbonates in Cairo - Suez area; siliciclastics and limestone along the Red Sea coast.

Middle Miocene - Biogenic carbonates with marl and shale in the north Western Desert; calcareous grit and sandy limestone interfingering with gypsum in 'Ataqah area; reefal carbonates, shale, marl and sandstone carbonate layers along the Red Sea coastal stretch; gypsum and anhydrite with carbonate and shale intercalations around the Gulf of Suez, in patches along the Red Sea coastal stretch. Evaporites probably extend into Upper Miocene.

Lower Miocene - Mainly siliciclastics with minor carbonates, in the north Western Desert; coarse sand and gravel west of Cairo; sandstone, conglomerate, gritty or oyster limestone, and shale around the Gulf of Suez; fanglomerates, sand and shale along the Red Sea coast.

